GEN. VON CAPRIVI'S DINNER.

GRAND FUNCTION AT THE CHAN-CELLERIE THIS EFENING.

Miquel Thinks That Blemarch's Viete is the Emperor will be of Lasting Bene-fit to the Country-Count Berbert Not in Accord With His Father Just Now.

Copyright, 1854, to the Period Press. BERLIN, Feb. 4.-Chancellor von Caprivi's Parliamentary dinner to morrow evening will be a grand function, attended not only by all the Cabinet Ministers, but also by an unusual number of imperial deputies. Members of the Opposition say that the dinner will mark the climax of the Chancellor's career, as within a month Gen. Freiherr von Lee, a strong Bismarckian with an Agrarian policy, will replace him. Without doubt Los enjoys the friendship of the Emperor although not concealing his hias toward the old Chanceller, but in designating him as the immediate successor to the Chancellorship the Conservatives simply show

ment can reck on on obtaining thirty majority for the treaty.

ment can reckon on obtaining thirty majority for the treaty.

The certainty that the commercial enfents between Russia and Germany will be restored may have much to do with the origin of the report that Emperor William and the Czar are likely to meet next summer. It is well known, however, that Count Shouvaloff, Russian Ambassador here, and Count von Caprivi are eager to establish more cordial relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin, and have been seeking means of strongthening and extending the entents. The Bismarckian press says that the Imperor's visits to England, although obviously devoid of political significance, excited the ill feeling of the Russian court toward him, and that a friendly meeting of the two sovereigns on liussian ground would do much to remove the misun-lerstanding. Such a meeting, Rismarckian journals say, is now reported to be engaging the attention of both Governments. Reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the Czar's recent illness was indirectly responsible for the speedy endorsement there of the draft of the commercial convention. At the last moment Dr. Witte, Finance Minister, opposed the concessions which had been approved by the Russian Commissioners in Berlin. The Czar was so intensely irritated by this turn of affairs that his physicians advised the laste of his Majesty's health. Iz. Witte bowed to their advice and abandoned his opposition. In an interview with the United Press correspondent yearerday, Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, spoke of the Russian treaty and Bismarck's visit to Berlin. He said:

The immediate effect of Bismarck's visit is noticeable in the tone of the so-called Bismarckian press, which has often worked against the Covernment in the last four years. This press was really without relations to Bismarck and its adverse criticisms will now be promptly disavowed. Bismarck's visit is promediate and the second decommental treaty with Austria-Hungary.

For Miquel said that, as far as he knew, Prince Bismarck, while unfriendly to the reciprocity The certainty that the commercial entente

in the Heichstak to passe his financial reform bill, but thinks he will get enough to cover the new military expenditures. With or without him, he said, the reforms that he had proposed were bound to be adopted some day.

Count Herbert Bismarck is in disaccord with his father as regards the attitude of friendly neutrality just adopted by the Frince toward the Government. Count Herbert's special organ is the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, which the Humburger Austwickhen, the Prince's organ, yesterday accused of making statements injurious to the old Chancellor. There has been no rupture between father and son, but Count Herbert is known to feel bitterly that the Emperor has gained much by the reconciliation, while the Frince's influence has been lessened. In daying that Count Herbert will replace Prince Reuss as German Ambassador in Vienna, the Munich Algemeine Zeitung says:

"Count Herbert Bismarck resisted in 1830 the overture of the Emperor and the Chancellor who wished him to take a diplomatic post. He preferred to preserve his complete independence of action, and there is no reason why he should now alandon his independence for the sterile honor of representing a policy opposed to all his convictions.

The annual charity ball at the Eoyal Opera House was held on Friday under the patronage of the Emperor and Empress. All the highest representatives of Herlin society were present. The crowd, although so enormous as to block every part of the house, was well regulated anni well behaved. The Court, preceded by Count von Hochberg, the Boyal Intendant General of Theatres, appeared in the central toox at 9 o'clock. Fages walkied in front of the imperial pair. As the fanfare was sounded the Emperor and Empress descended from the box to the floor of the house and there opened the hall by walking round to the strains of a polonaise, in the diplomatic boxes opposite the Emperor was the strains of the minute as it was danced at vertice in 1774. The dancers were the cosmes of the ciphteenth century.

The singular consult ha

RETURNING FROM BRAZIL.

Minetern Mrn Who Left This Port on the War Ships Coming Back.

LONDON, Feb. 4.- The British steamship Trent, which sailed from Pernambuco on Jan. 18, has landed at Southampton eighteen men who shipped with the Brazillan cruiser Amer-ica at New York and one man who shipped with the Nitcherov. with the Nitcheroy. A deepatch duet at Rio de Janeiro yesterday says that the Government has seized the ting Cardiff, owned by an inglish coal comeany, because it was believed to be smuggling dynamite aboard the insurgent was ship Trajano

The Spaulsh Mission in Morocco.

Madrid, Feb. 4 - Gen. Martiner do Campos with the Spanish mission to Sultan Muley Hassan, entered Morocco city on Jan. 29, precoded by 500 horsemen. The Spaniards were received cordially, and Gen. Campos was quartered in the royal palace. Gen. Campos will represent Spain in the negotiations with the Moorish Government concerning the final settlement of the difficulties which began at Beillia last fall.

Rome. Feb. 4. - The police in Catania. Stelly. have discovered two hombs and a quantity of firearms in a neighborhood where ther seized some time ago many daggers and several cans of dynamite. The shape of the bombs and the mothed of filling them indicate that they were sent to tatania by foreigners. The firearms and bombs were taken to Palermo.

Explorer Chapter's Courade. VIENNA. Feb. 4.-Lieut. von Hechnel. who

was with William Astor Chanler's expedition in East Africa for some time, has arrived here. He says he does not know what effect the de-sertion of Chanler's porters had upon the ex-pedition. He considers Chanler an eminently competent leader. Pinelog a Bomb in Vertailies.

Pants. Feb. 4 .- A roung engineer was ar-

rested to-day while placing a bomb in Vers. If is object was to secure promotion in what timest of Public Works by protending later to discover the bomb.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AT ARRESS.

Statistics and Comparisons Showing the Good Inflarnes of Athletten.

Some interesting statistics and comparisons, showing the influence of athletics and physical training, have recently been made by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst, based on the anthropometry of the freshman class of that college. Physical development has for many rears been a feature of the Amherst course, and once a year the members of each class are carefully examined as to their physi-cal development, and the measurements taken at these examinations are kept in the records at the gymnasium. Each the purchase of 145,125 ounces of gold per

in the records at the gymnasium. Each member of the freshman class, shortly after his entrance to college must go before Ir. Hitcheock, or one of his assistants, for such an examination. He leaves all his clothes behind him in a dressing room and enters the warm room, where the examiner applies the tape, team his lung power, makes him take the dip on the parallel hars, lift weights, and so through other such exercises to show exactly what his physical condition is. This examination is repeated each year while the studention is

nating him as the immediate successor to the Chancellorship the Conservatives simply show the party's utter lack of capable men whom ther could select to lead the imperial Government.

Gen. von Loe has political prejudices, but no reputation as a statesman. He has the Emperor's esteem, but that esteem concerns chiefly his abilities as a solder. Nothing seems to open the eyes of the Conservatives to the fact that their violentatiacks upon Capity tend to strengthen his official position.

The dinner at the Chancellerie to-morrow will preduce the presentation of the lussian been censured through the aspersions cast on the Chancellor, has intimated his intention to be present immediately after the dinner, and it is expected that he will seize the opportunity to dispet the Conservative delusion that he cares less for the fate of the treaty than does Capity.

The close friends of the Ministers believe that the Conservative if once thoroughly convinced of the Emperor's approval of the treaty, would moderate their opposition. Apart from any results likely to arise from the Emperor's personal influence, the Government can reckon on obtaining thirty majority for the first and the treaty.

History and the results at the record of the student is in cologie. The freshman anthropometry this search seat one stign is in the student is in cologie. The freshman anthropometry this search seat one pear while the student is in cologie. The freshman anthropometry this search seat one pear while the student is in cologie. The freshman anthropometry this search seat one pear while the student is in cologie. The freshman anthropometry the seature in cologies. In the pear pear, while the student is in cologies. The freshman anthropometry the freshman anthropometry which he pear pearly each of the same averages. In the pear capity here the same averages. In the pear capity here the same

WHERE IS CAPT, BREWSTERY

His Wife has La'n Dend in Mrs. Lyman's House Since Wednesday,

Mrs. Mary Brewster died on Wednesday of consumption in a Brooklyn hospital. On that

Mrs. Mary Brewster died on Wednesday of consumption in a Brookiyn hospital. On that day her husband, a canalheat Captain name Benjamin Brewster, asked Mrs. Edward Lyman, a widow at SS Court streat; if the funeral might not take place from her house. She consented and the funeral was set down for 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon. A few minutes before that hour the undertaker appeared at the house and said that the funeral would have to be postponed until to-day. This, he said, was by request of the husband, who was not treasn.

After a good deal of talking on the part of the relatives and friends, the carriages were ordered way from the front of the house. After the mourners had left the premises, the undertaker embalmed the body.

Mrs. Lyman, speaking about the case last high, said: "I do not know what to do in regard to this matter. The body of the girl has been in my house now since Wednesday that. Here the body have not well as to the locard of Health."

Mrs. Lyman has hair dressing rooms on the first floor of her house. Mice says she has had does not know what as well as to the locard of Health.

Mrs. Lyman has hair dressing rooms on the first floor of her house. She says she has had does not know the name of the undertaker who has charge of the borist. As a hop and no attention to the arangements after Brewster had promised to dies, no while coffin in the first floor of her house. She says she has had does not know the name of the undertaker who has charge of the buriel, as sahe pad no attention to the arangements after Brewster had promised to dies, no while coffin in the first floor of her house. She says she has had does not know the name of the undertaker who has charge of the buriel, as she pad no attention to the arangements after Brewster had promised to dies, no while and well as to the locard of the patient many large and the process of t

little marble-shaped wooden feet. Each bird had over it to protect it from the dust a glass case, cylindrical in form, with a rounded top. The glass case fitted in a groove turned in the wooden disk, and around it, in the angle formed by the slightly projecting base, there ish. The incredible limbs of the trees and the impossible trunks were decked with a few scattered single leaves of abnormal size and

of a greenness that nature never knew; each bird was perched in an attitude of incessant song.

A newly married couple, years ago, received a nair of these birds among their wedding gits. It might be that these younger people had already begun to outgrow this phase of domestic decorative art, but with true loyalir to the givers they placed the birds in the most conspicuous place in their new house and kept them there faithfully. In time, however, the silent singers began to get dilapidated, and at last, in moving the glass case of one of them was broken and the bird hopelessly dismounted.

It cannot be truthfully said that the loss of the first hird occasioned regret, for the owners of it had been steadily growing further and further away from stuffed birds, and the children of the family, who were now coming up, and who were born this side of the stuffed bird ora, had no sympatry with them whatever.

Indeed, with the 16-year-old daughter as

order ora had no sympathy with them what-ever.

Indeed, with the 1C-year-old daughter as the arbiter of tasts in the household, it was only a question of time when the sole remain-ing bird would have to go. And now it has gone; and it must be added; that the children's parents are quite undisturbed by its flight, for they know that the stuffed bird is not what it once was as a parlor ornament."

It is announced that the Rev. Dr. Talmage will preach his farewell sermon in the Brook-lyn Tabernacie on the first Sunday in March. in Tabernacie on the first Sunday in March. He expects to be ready to leave Brookirn for his trip around the world on April 1. He will he accompanied by his wife and two daughters, and he expects to reach home in October.

The assistant pastor, the Rev. Mr. Oakes, said vesterday that he shought the Tabernacie would be sold. This opinion was shared by Mr. Charles T. Wills, a builder, who has a judgment of SEGONI against the building. He says he will tuy in the property if it is put up for sale to protect himself against the mortgage of \$155.000 held by flusself sage, but he confesses he does not know what he will do with it after the purchase.

Preacher Palmer Suss for \$10,000.

PITTERLINGH. Feb. 4.-The Rev. S. S. Palmer, a Presbyterian minister, has entered suit against Alderman J. B. Hyndman for \$20,000. Mr. Palmer says that in January, 1893, he was placed under arrest by order of the Alderman without warrant and without having been guilty of any offence.

He was sent to the workhouse for thirty days, but in six days he was released on habeas currus proceedings.

Coming Cardinals.

London, Feb. 5.-The Standard's Rome corespondent says that the following prelates will be created Cardinals at the next con-

Mgr. Taneredt Fausti Papal Auditor: Mgr. Clasea Secretary of the Congregation of the Fronaganda: Mgr. Ferraud, Archbishop of Bologui; Mgr. Jacobini, Archbishop of Ferrara; Archbishop Satoli, Aprintishop of Ferrara; Archbishop Satoli, Aprintishop Satoli, Elegate to the Church in the United States; Eugenic Clari, Bishop of Viterbo, and Father Steinhuber, the Austrian Jesuit.

The Pope's Temporal Power.

BOME, Feb. 4.—Count Soderini, Privy Cham-berlain of the Pope, is about to publish a pamphiet entitled "Fome and the Government during Twenty-five Years." His argument is made on the lines followed in the Fore's ad-dress of Jan. 20 concerning the rocent dis-turentees in Birliv and Italy. He urges that it is essential to the real liberty of the people that the Pore recover the temporal power over Rome.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Edward Burne-Jones associate of the Hoyal Academy, has been made a baconet. The same honor was declined by George Frederick Watts, Loyal Academy. QUAY'S FLANK MOVEMENT HE HOPES TO BEAT THE WILSON BILL BY SILVER AMENDMENTS.

Menns to Renew the Silver Fight Inside the Tariff Lines Uncertain as to the Result, but Me Means to Work Industriously, PITTERURGE, Feb. 4.-Senator Quay arrived it his home in Beaver last evening. He told his neighbors that he hoped to best the Wilson bill by tacking on the free coinage of silver, the repeal of the State Bank tax, and providing for

month and the issue of notes therefor. When seen at his home in Beaver to-day the Senator had little to say in explanation of his course. He said he had no assurances that his tactics would kill the new tariff measure. He added that he knew the Democratic party old. Although the Democratic Senators would undoubtedly make a fight for specific protection for their own districts, they would probably line up for the bill on the final vote. have a majority of three, I think, over the Re-

Whether this majority can be overcome or not is a question. I introduced the amendments without consultation with other Republican Senators. "I do not know what they think about them

and can't say whether they will vote for the amendments or not. My object, of course, is to defeat the Wilson bill. This is the only way the silver question can be revived again this session, and it ought to please the silver men. As for the repeal of the State bank tax, that is Democratic policy, and as the party scemed

THE REAR-END BRAKEMAN.

Responsibilities and Torpedore Burden His

After such a collision as that which occurred the rear-end brakeman. Indeed the whole responsibility for this terrible accident which cost thirteen men their lives, seems to lie between the rear-end brakeman of the express and the engineer of the local that followed all too swiftly. Heretofore popular admiration has been about equally divided between the conductor with his brass buttons and his ticket punch, and the grimy, watchful genius in the cab, who pulls the lever and makes the wheels go round. It would seem, however, that the nodest young man in blue, who stands idly gazing out of the rear window of the last car is also entitled to his share of the praise. He is not lounging; he is on duty, and his duty is watch the approach to the rear with the same fidelity that the engineer bestows upon

the forward prospect. Every train is equipped with a conductor, a baggage master, a rear-end brakeman, and a forward brakeman. Very long trains someimes have also a centre brakeman. The rearend brakeman has graduated from the lower orders of brakeman. He is the flower of his class. Henceforth there is no higher honor for him till he steps out of the rank of brakeman altogether and becomes a bargage master. The baggage master is a conductor in embryo, and on trains of more than four cars he gathers up the tickets in the extra cars nearest the baggage car. He is generally lord

of the smoker. The rear-end brakeman is a walking areenal. On duty or off, his pockets are filled with deto-

Therear-end brakeman is a walking arsenal. On duty or off, his pockets are filled with detonating flore off, his pockets are filled with detonating flore of the track. These forpedoes, with long flexible lead strips attached to fasten thom secureir to the track. These forpedoes are nearly as large as a silver dollar, and the explosive is contained in half a dozen cans hidden and protected under a mass of black was. He has half a dozen red flage on hand and several colored lanterns. All around the lower part of the lauterns are hung torpedoes of a different sort from those carried in the pockets. The lantern torpedoes are said to make less noise than the others.

On those conds that do not have the block system of signals the rear end brakeman's busy day is whenever there is a fog. It is then his duty, if the train slope between stations, to get off with flag and torpedoes and run back to signal the train following. Of course his own train soes on without him, and he has to camber absard the other train. His place is immediately taken by the forward brakeman, and if there should be another step teawen syations requiring this brakeman to drop off, the baggage master has to condescend to the post of rear lookout. There have been times when the laggage master had to drop off to signal the following train. In that event the lone conductor, like the Ancient Mariner, constitutes the whole crew in his own person, and makes the remainder of the trip with one eye pecied for a big engine looming out of the fog in the rear.

A regular station is always a place of comparative safety. Approaching engineers are on the lookout for obstructions and have their loconotives well in hand. When the train sings at a regular station, therefore the rear and assists the ladies to alight from the two addring platforms with every appearance of disinterested gailantry. He wears a pink in his but of the load of responsibility that is upon his mind or the weight of the torpedoes that are in his pockets.

Fell from the Cab of an Elevated Hallrand Frederick Grossbeck, 23 years old of 742

Frederick Grossbeck, 23 years old of 742
East 138th street, who is a fireman on the
Third avenue elevated railroad, fell from his
engine while it was passing 102d street yeaterday afternoon.

He was standing at the cab door when a
sudden loiting of the engine caused him to
lose his balance. He fell on the middle traes,
and managed to prevent himself from going
through the sleepers to the street below. He
was badly bruised, and was taken to the
Hariem Hospital.

MEDICINE IN TABLETS.

erenateg Use of Bruge in This Form In atond of Compounding by Prescription. A comparatively recent invention, vastly extended in its application within three or four years, has wrought a curious change in the practice of medicine. Country physicians 100

years ago, when there were few druggists outside of considerable towns, carried in their saddle bags or medicine chests a variety of drugs, pills, powders, potions, lotions, and what not, Such physicians made up their own prescrip-tions and furnished their patients with medicines. The user of medicines in the form of tablets tends more and more toward a return of modern physicians to the methods of their predecessors. Physicians everywhere now write fewer prescriptions than they wrote ten years ago, or even two years ago, and the use of medicine in the form of tablets is extending

every day. pressed tablets of chlorate of potash began to be used. Other simple drugs were then put up in tablet form, and gradually the variety of drugs and prescriptions thus prepared was extended until now it includes thousands of compounds. Any physician may now have almost any prescription of his own made up into tableta. The usual requirement is that at least 5,000 tablets shall be ordered. Many well-known prescriptions of famous physicians have already attained a wide celebrity in the medical world through their use in tablet form. Hundreds of liquid prescriptions are thus used by saturating inert material with the mixture, just as homicopathic remedies are precared in the form of sugar reliefs. The tablet factories are constantly experimenting with a view to reducing further drugs and prescriptions to tablet form. They are ready to vary known prescriptions in accordance with the fancy of individual physicians, and to combine one or more prescriptions in a single tablet colons. extended until now it includes thousands of

"As for the repeal of the State tank tax, that is Democratic policy, and as the party seemed to be dodging the issue, I thought I would give it an opportunity to put itself on record."

Thelieve in my sold proposition, and have advocated it for some time, but I would not press this amendment now. It is part of the trailing the Sherman bill over again, except that gold is to be purchased instead of silver.

Thelieve if the Sherman lill over again, except that gold is to be purchased of gold we would not have a good it and the money panic last fall under it issue of moved in the money panic last fall the money and that under it issue of move it would be with other states. National bank money is certainly better than the State bank issue.

In semsylvania the money would be lacked the Government house I I was done that the state of the states. Astional bank money would be actable enough, but I don't know how it would be with other states. National bank money would be lacked to be considered the continued. For the patient it has cheapened the cost of doctoring, because the autopay was not about the state of the sta

with a famous drug house, and the tablets soon began to go.

Only the simpler drugs and remedies put up in tablet form are accessible to the general public. The compounds are not even known by name outside the medical profession. As they are not patent medicines they are not advertised in other than medical nowspapers. They come to physicians with a label that proclaims the ingredients and their proportions. Physicians have as guarantee that tablets are made of puredrugs and carefully compounded, only the good repute of the manufacturer. The best tablet manufacturers, however, employ skilled and careful anothecaries and buy their drugs in large quantities directly from manufacturers. There is, of course, a possibility of mistakes, and the results of error might be appalling since tablets are made might be appailing, since tablets are made by the thousand, so that a mistake might af-feet hundreds of patients.

SETTLING A "NATIFE QUESTION," Plans for Disposing of the Blacks and Their Holdings at Cape Colony.

At first sight it would seem that for impressive and comical impudence it would be hard to beat the plaint of the white interlopers in South Africa that the "native question," the problem of what to do with the Africans, is getting to be a seriously troublesome one, and is causing grave anxiety. The English settlers in Cape Colony are discussing the native question very earnestly just now, and some of the solutions that are offered and seriously considered are exceedingly interesting, and indeed are quite humorous, except from the point of view of the natives themselves.

The colonists, quite naturally, feel hurt that they are so handicapped by the unwelcome presence and prevalence of the natives. The South Africans, a robust people, are so incon-siderate of the requirements of civilization that they persist in continuing to exist and even to increase in numbers in their native land. In the other British colonies of Australia and New Zealand, where the natives are quietly dying off and out, the native question on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | will soon cease to exist. But in Cape Colony. where the machine gun as a factor in the solu-tion of the native question has not figured of late, despite the constant inflow of white im-migrants to help out the natural increase, there are now 1,100,000 natives to but 400,000 whites in Cape Colony. These natives, it is complained, occupy some of the finest lands in the country, and, though living peace-bly to their own satisfaction, they serve no pur-pose in the colonists' scheme of civilization; and, besides, the white folk want the lands they occupy, and are frank enough to say so, in Cecil Bhodes, who has just settled the pa-tive and natives' land question in Matabele-land by driving out the natives at the muzzles of the machine guns, is bremier of Cape Choory.

they occurry, and are frank enough to say so. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has just settled the native and natives' land question in Matabeleland by driving out the natives at the muzzles of the machine guns, is fremerof Cape Colony, but there would seem to be some technical difficulty in the way of his applying the Matebeleland solution in Cape Colony.

One numerically large and politically influential party in cape to dony urges that to each native should be granted the title deed of the inno occupied by him, which it is argued, he will speedily, under proper inducements to that end, sell, "and thus, by degrees, the lands now occupied by natives will be commettely occupied by whites." Another party, which is desirous that each native should receive an inational leaving to a piece of land adjudged sufficient to support him is denounced by its opponents as a negroballe party, largely composed of philanthropists without tractively to a piece of land adjudged sufficient to support him is denounced by its opponents as a negroballe party, largely composed of philanthropists without tractively to a piece of land adjudged sufficient to support him is denounced by its opponents as a negroballe party, largely composed of philanthropists without tractively to the products raised by the natives and transported on the tovernment railroads, and also by swelling the value of exports. While seemingly somewhat fair to the natives and transported on the tovernment railroads, and also by swelling the value of exports. While seemingly somewhat fair to the natives declined to cultivate his land it would be forfeited to the crown.

Whatever the solution arrived at it will undoubted by the hand work of clearing off the land, and then getting diagnost with the business sellout to the whites, who would this eventually get the land in a greatly improved condition. If the native declined to cultivate his land it would be forfeited to the crown.

Whatever the solution arrived at it will undoubted by the fruitful land without much labor on thei

of New York occupied the pulpit of the United Church here to-day. He said: "The unity of God has been neglected and this is the reason for the hostility of the masses against Christianity. Why cannot there be unity in the Church of God on all matters of which there be concord, with of course, the privilege of free debate? Denominationalism is the great curse of American Christianity the curse which exists nowhere else in the world, and the war against sin is thereby terribly impeded."

A. M - 6 30, 206 Madison street, Harris Levy, damage

slight.
P. M.-4:45, 2:197 Righth avenue, Henry Michel. damage slight; 5:10, 272 Bowery, A. N. Jacoba, no damage; 6 \$5, 675 Tenih avenue, J. H. David & Co., damage \$1,000. NEARLY BURIED ALIVE ONCE. MRS, SMALES FEARED THIS MIGHT

YET BE HER PATE. So Her Husband Was Slow to Belleva When She Did Die-She Was a Physician and Had Carried a Bullet in Her Read for 30 Years-Did Her Early Laver Shoot Her !

The fear that she wauld be buried alive some day caused Frances Dayton Smales, the wife of Alvin Smales of Orange, much concern during her life, and partly in remembrance of her her fears might not be without foundation, her husband refused to believe for some time after her death on Saturday that she actually had

At 6 o'clock Saturday morning Dr. Thomas N. Gray of Orange went to Mr. Smales's rooms at 51 Centre street. Mr. Smales, who was sit-ting beside his wife's bed, said she was alive, but that her pulsation was rather feeble, al-though even then Dr. Gray could detect death signs and saw she had been dead for an hour or more.

Mr. Smales believed there might be reason to doubt this, and later in the day sent for Dr. Pierson. Dr. Pierson, knowing that Dr. Gray had attended Mrs. Smales, declined to call and told Dr. Gray to summon County Physician Elliott.

Dr. Gray had already done that, and, late in the afternoon, he and Dr. Elliott went to Mr. Smales's rooms, and Dr. Elliott decided that she was dead and had died of heart disease, to which she had been subject. Dr. Elliott wished to perform an autopsy, but

the college she went to Germany. It is said, and completed her studies, and later practised in London.

Her friends did not want to talk about the accident which came to Mrs. Smales in her youth, but this story found circulation in Orange resterday. She came from Virginia, it seems, and when a girl was sent, after the death of her mother, to "The Gunnery," a famous school in Washington, Conn.

She fascinated a young Southern boy to such an extent that when her favor could not be obtained the so-called accident followed. Later in life her marriage to Mr. Smales took place, and they lived until a few months ago in Brunswick, Ga., where he had a nontograph studio. Mrs. Smales was much interested in charitable work, and founded a hospital in Brunswick, and also, it is said, the first training school for nurses in the South.

Last fall, when she and her husband went to live with Mrs. Amelia Bird at 51 Centre street, she became ill with pneumonia and had not been well since.

So afraid was Mr. Smales of being precipitate in calling in the undertaker after her death that it was not until Dr. Hillott had finished his examination that Undertaker Freeman was allowed to prepare the body for burial. Mrs. Smales supral will be held

man was allowed to prepare the body for burial. Mrs. Smales's funeral will be held this afternoon from the house.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Liederhranz Concert. With the development of musical culture the intellectual side of the art becomes ever more and more prominent. That is to say, the aim of those skilled powers who cater to public pleasure nim at public improvement also. And with this growing knowledge on the part of audiences performances of works of the highest class and greatest difficulty become, not only possible, but absolutely required. No longer do tame melodies and sweet, seductive strains satisfy listeners. The history of music as an art interests people, th. comparison of styles and methods in composition is sought after. And thus it happens that programmes made up of the writings of one composer are offered at a con-cert, or that illustrations of the same theme-by a variety of composers are given. At the concert of the Liederkranz inst evening, the by a variety of composers are given. At the concert of the Liederkran, last evenling, the second of this season, the poem, one of the most potent spirits of the world, was celebrated. Goethe's Faust, 'ss used by many musicians for a text, was the subject of the programme. There were extracts from the works of Wagner, Liszt, Spohr, Gounod, Schutert, Berioz, Schumann, and Heinrich Zoliner, the present very competent leader of the clut, flis duet from the 'Garden Scene' stood quite worthly among the other excepts of world famous composers. His opera, a note upon the programme informed the audience, is the only one of all. Faust, operas written for the stage which keeps unchanged Goethe's words in the libretto. It was produced in Munich in 1887.

All in all last evening's concert was one to be long remembered. Not only was the rendering so sure and solid and trustworthy in orchestra and chorus as to show the faithfullest labor, in rehearsing from every one concerned but the music above nearly see the

orchestra and chorus as to show the fatthful-lest labor in releasing from every one con-corned, but the music chosen could not have been grander in thought or more inspiring in form. It was an intensectial least. Where all was so good it is difficult to choose the test, but perhaps the selections from Berlica were most biquant and clever—we mean the "Li-fentant" and "Chorus of Soldiers and Stu-dents," anothe "Hollenfahrt," from "Tamna-tion of Faust."

Next in excellence came Schumann's dra-matic scenes "Im Dom" and the angel chorus "Greettet." Herr Fischer's solo by Spahr was a delicious bit of caim sale music most artistically vocalized, and Miss Lillian Illauveit did some brilliant singing, for which due applause was given.

due applause was given. Wagner Concert at the Matropolitan. That New York music lovers yet have a warm corner in their hearts for Wagner, though less opportunity is now afforded for expressing their devotion, was amply shown at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening by the size of the audience gathered there to hear a Wagner concert and hy the approbation bestowed on it. The house was crowded, except in the first tier of boxes, and standing room

stowed on H. The house was crowded, except in the first tier of boxes, and standing room was scarce.

The programme was admirable and the work of the orchestra and vocalists in every way pleasing. It was Wegner with a slight difference, in that two of the singers same in French and one in Italian. Mime, Nordica sang in the two of the singers same in French and one in Italian. Mime, Nordica sang in the formal force is a read from the same to the Evening Star, from Tannhaitser. M. Pilancon, Pagner's Address. From The Meisteringer. and Signor Vignas, Indianated by rote in the programme "not to demanded any encores," but either from exceeding warmth of appreciation or in exercise of their natural privilege, insisted on recalling each singer five or sla times, and demanding encores in emphatic style. But Herr beddezercised his privilege, to and, for perhaps the first time at these concerts, not a single eccore was given.

The orchestral numbers were the "Huldigung's March." Elea Fatering the Cathedral." Frelude and Giorification. From Tarsital." the Stegrical funeral music, and the "lide of the Valkyries."

JOITINGS ABOUT 10WN.

There were 1.000 patients in Bellevue Hospital at sidnight less night. There were his arrests to the city yesterday for vic-ations of the Sunday Excite law. The commission appointed by the Pestmaster-General to examine into the posts needs of this city will begin its sessions on or about Feb. 181. The fifth anniversary of St. Eartholomew's Resons Mission will be celebrated this evening at the narish bouse. 200 hast Forty-school street. The Ray. Dr. Great. rector of St. Harthoromew's Church, and others will make addresses. will make addresses.

Danjel O'Shea, a school teacher, 24 years old of 183

East Fifthein a school teacher, 24 years old of 183

East Fifthein a school was taken to Mellevus linguish
because violent yesterday maintains. Iromessa, o'Shea,
all his with and the servani.

The bedy of the indican who shed himself in Central
Park on realizeday night was not identified at the
Norme realerday. It is believed, heavy, from the
same on the first naturalization paper found on the
Dedy that he was in Scia Canada.

James Murroy of 211 Real 12th effects of Sames Surray of 21: East 127th street fell into the water from the railroad bridge at second arenne and 178th street at 1 o clock parteriar morning. A police man heard the man order for help and went to the man beard the man order for help and went to the perma in a beat. Eurney was well to the tarriers Ho-pital. He said that he had fairon while trying to clock by the tarriers of the bridge to the railway tracks.

GOING TO A GOLD RANIA How the Process Will Affect the United

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE As strong a thinker as Ricardo said that going to a gold basis in England, after the Napoleonic wars, was only a matter of three per cent. difference between Bank of Ingland notes and gold. He lived long enough however, to discover and acknowledge his mistake. He did not take into account the change that must take place in the value of gold itself, consequent upon the competition for gold that would follow the resumption of specie payments by England and other countries that had displaced gold by the issue of inconvertible paper. The three per cent. difference proved to be insignificant as compared with the change that took place in the value of gold itself.

So now it is generally assumed that already we are on a gold basis; that the money standard is settled at last for Europe and the United States, at least, and that as soon as confidence is restored prices will become set-tled and business be established on a sure foundation. But are we sure that the "gold tasis," under the conditions that exist now, is any surer than it was in 18167

As during the resumption period following the Napoleonic wars, the competition for gold and its redistribution over Europe changed the level of gold the world over; in like manner will not the new competition for gold, consequent upon the exclusion of silver from money supply for India and the United States and the extension of the single gold standard to Austria-Hungary, change the gold level to as great an extent as the change in the early part of the century, or as that which resulted from the act of 1873? The extent of the appreciation of gold under these new conditions cannot be forefold; but the changes made in the monetary situation during 1803 have been the greatest in the world's history, and have added more than 350,000,000 of people to the number theretofore competing for gold for money supply, which cannot otherwise than materially affect the value of gold the world

But whatever may be the effect of this change on gold, one fact may as well be accepted first as last, for it cannot be escaped; that is, if gold is made the pricing instrument, the results of this measurement must be accepted. In other words, we cannot have the single gold standard and at the same time maintain a range of prices inconsistent with this standard. The idea that we can have a

maintain a range of prices inconsistent with this standard. The idea that we can have a gold standard and then, by tariffs, or by selling bends, or by issuing more current, or by expanding bank credits, maintain a range of prices inconsistent with the standard itself, might as well be given up first as last, for it must be given up.

Many people, and among them not a few bankers seem to think that if we have a gold standard it makes little difference about the quantity of gold there is in a country or in the world. It is quality and not quantity, they say, that concerns us. In the minds of such people a single lump of gold, weighed, marked, and kept, like the pound weight, in the archives of the Government, is all that is required. The rest may be credit or anything. But when the laring failure threatened the reserves of the Bank of England there was no question about the graitity of its gold or its other money; it was quantity that was wanted. It was sovereigns, or what would make sovereigns, that the Bank must have, and the Pank of France was accordingly appealed to, not to make good any defect in the quality of the Channel, but to supply pounds sterling. Indeed, one might as well expect to sail a ship on faith, only touching the water now and then as to expect to conduct the year business of the world on "confidence," referring only now and then to gold as a standard of value. A vessel may ride for a moment on the crest of a wave or sink into the trough, but it can safely rest only on the level sea. So business and my set the process of the world on "confidence," referring only now and then to gold as a standard of value. A vessel may ride for a moment on the crest of a wave or sink into the trough, but it can safely rest only on the level sea. So business of the world on "confidence," referring only now and then to gold as a standard of value. A vessel may ride for a moment on the crest of a wave or sink into the trough, but it can safely rest only on the level sea. So business so the world on "confidence,"

emis only at the price level of gold. We cannot ride always from crest to crest of credit waves.

It therefore, we decide to go to a gold basis, we must go there, and as gold grows dearer as the result of increased demand for it, prices must follow in the opposite direction: and all attempts by legislation or by devices of any kind to maintain a range of prices above the level of gold must in the end prove futile. We might as well propose to increase the size of the bushel measure, and at the same time expect our wheat crop to show just as many oushels, or to declare that an hour shall lereafter contain 120 minutes of 60 seconds each, but that there shall still be twenty-four hours in a day.

The sconer, then, it is understood that with the single standard of gold it is impossible to have a large volume of currency, expanded bank credits, and a high range of prices, all at the level of gold, the better it will be for all interests. These conditions do not belong together and they will not stand together. If with the bimetallic standard a given volume of paper currency, with a proportionate expansion of bank credits and a corresponding range of prices, follow in due relation, it ought to be apparent to any one that with the single standard of gold the currency, the bank credits and prices must all be correspondingly reduced. Some relation there must certainly be between standard money of that its and prices must all be correspondingly reduced. Some relation there must certainly be between standard money, money of linal redemption, and other forms of currency and credit. The order is this: With the gold standard, its surface, which the bimefallic standard at larger volume of currency, more expanded bank credits, and a higher range of prices, and any attempt to maintain a large volume of currency, and credits, high wages, and a high range of prices with gold as the single standard must end in failure and disaster. As well expect to make smaller the bushe measure and have thold more at the same time. Legislation is utterly ineffectual to change this law.

III.

The only way, therefore, to maintain the

The only way, therefore, to maintain the gold standard and keep gold in this country is to reduce the volume of currency, reduce hank credite, and bring down prices and wages. The attempt to maintain the gold standard by bank credite, and bring down prices and wages. The attempt to maintain the gold standard by selling bonds and buying gold, with the expectation of keeping in that way a larger volume of gold permanently here, is utter folly; and any one who believes the gold standard can be maintained in that way is unfit to have charge of the finances of the country. There is, I repeat, absolutely but one way to keep gold here or to maintain the gold standard, and that is to cut down prices to fit the standard, or in other words accept the results of gold as the pricing instrument. We may temporarily formow gold, but we cannot buy gold and keep it as ours except by paying for it as dearly with our commodities as other countries pay.

To we shrink from the consequences of this policy, or ask where labor will go, or where property will go, or where the debtor will stand, or what will be the consequences to morigazed property, or to insurance and trust companies that depend on this class of securities? The answer is, the time to think of these things is before it is determined to go to the gold basis. All I am saying is that we cannot at once go there and at the same time stay away. We cannot make gold alone the pricting instrument, and at the same time, by legislation or legerdemain, by credit bubbles, by tariffs, or by confidence in something impossible, maintain a range of prices inconsistent with that standard. with that standard.

With that standard.

IV.

Will all countries suffer alike in the process of reading in each of things to the altered monetary conditions? Not necessarily, the situation of all conditions in not the same. Prices will fall in gold standard countries and industries will suffer in all such countries, but all nations will not suffer in the same degree. Debter nations will suffer in the same degree. Debter nations will suffer most. Indeed, it is a question whether any debter nation can permanently maintain the single gold standard. It is very cortain that only the strongest commercially can do so. Vesker nations like spain, fortugal, and Italy have already found it impossible to maintain a gold currency or even the gold standard in their home circulation. The trial of the 1 afted States is to come. We certainly cannot maintain the single gold standard by going into debt for the gold standard by going into debt for the gold standard harden the gold standard may be seen in the one fast that he income of the linted States and England, as nations in the matter of maintaining the gold standard may be seen in the one fast that he income of England from interest on investments in other countries is not less than \$500.020,000 annually, and is probably more. This is more than the equivalent of the value of the entire wheat crop and catton crops the other hand, the inted States is required to gar, on her debt to England interest equal to more than the value of our entire cotion crop, are those two countries, then an anations, equally interested in maintaining the gold standard? And yet to our shame, we subject our financial policy to the dictation of foreign interests.

Washington, Feb. 3. IV.

COLGATE & CO.'S 1806 LAUNDRY SOAP.



Mrs. L. Soper Pine Valley, N. Y.

Rheumatism

Inflammation-Night Sweats Cough,

C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.; "I take pleasure in recommending Roof's Sarsaparilla because it did me so much good, For nearly a year I had been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism and at times was con-fined to my bed. I had night sweats and her rest was broken by a severe cough. I was run down and discouraged. I had doctors and

Took Different Medicines but did not receive any benefit. I decided to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. Defore I had

taken one bottle I felt better and was able to get around some, so I purchased three mer.

bottles and now I am feeling real well and am able to do my own work. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsanarilla too much."—Mrs. I. SOPER, Fine Valley, N. Y.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills. assist digestion, cure headache. 25c. per tox.

Morsis, Carringes, &c.

HION CLASS SPEED for road or track AT AUCTION,

at the American Institute Building. PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Austlements, 107 John St., New York. TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1894, at 11:50 eretoek, ALL THE TROTTING STOCK OWERD BY

Mr. ANDREW J. WELCH, of Hartford, Conn. of Hartford, Conn.

including the very noted horses recently purchased by him, composing the famous stable of Major S. T. Disbenses, and which, added to those previously ewned by Mr. Weich, constitute the most remarkable collection of extreme speed and high breeding ever offered taking their road qualities, double and single, and their read gualities double and single, and their read gualities combined. Among them are Aubits, Alice, 2/13/16; Directrees, 2/25/6 (trial 2/200, capanies, 2/13/16; Directrees, 2/25/6 (trial 2/200, capanies) (trial 2/17); Massy others capable of 2/3/06/21/8. The first are five daughters of Director, 2/17 (sire of Director, 2/2004); Others by Robert Mettingor, Biectionser, Red Wilkes, Arion, and other very famous ares.

Catalogues how ready. The horses will be at place of sails Saturday, Feb. 3.

Immediately following above PROTTING AND BREEDING STOCK Mr. J. W. DALY, Mount Kisco, H. T.

including the get of Stamboul, 2.0714; Aberton, 1.004; Guy Wikes, 2.15M; Alcantars, 2.25; Prodigal, 2.16, and other excellent sires, affording speed for read of track, including trafty, 2.21 pacing, and Nehushts, 2.50, WEDNESDAY, Peb. 7, 1894, at 10 e'clock, GREAT SPEED CONSIGNMENT FROM Mr. WILLIAM CORBITT, San Mates, Cal.

consisting of the great money winners Hazel Wilkes, 2:115; Una Wilkes, 2:16; Kabina, 2:165; Jean Wilkes, 2:265; (b): Laliab Wilkes, 2:26 (3), and Freedom, whose 2:265; (l): Inade him the champion varying and the first to enter the 2:30 list, which he did in 1930 to olderly stream, and the stream of the control of the co

Immediately following above WEDSESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 7 and 6, 1804, at THE ENTIRE TROTTING STUD belonging to the estate of the late

GERHARD LANG, Buffalo, N. T. including all its costly broad marsa, stallions, young driving Borses, colls, and filles. The get of such airse now standing prominently before the public as France Begent, Jay Bird, Ulan, Loyd Russell, Wilton, Consus-Begent, Jay Bird, Ulan, Loyd Russell, Wilton, Consus-Begent, Jay Bird, Patchen Wilkes, Red Wiltes, Willes, Boy, and Alcantars are plentiful and are mainly from marce by such great broad unare sizes as Manufrine marce by such great broad unare sizes as Manufrine mares by such great broad mare are mainly mare by such great broad mare ares as Manufley, George Wilkes, Happy Medium, Mambrino Pate Mambrino King, Aberdeen, &c., backed by great ning families.

All horses may be seen on and after Feb PETER C. RELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John st., New York.

OBITUARY.

Edward Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, died on Saturday at his home at 105 East Thirty-seventh street, at the age of 67. He had been President of the bank since Jan. 12, 1880, and was connected with it in one capacity or another from his early youth. Mr. Wood was a Quaker. The bank began business on June 2, 1834, at Grand street and the Bowers. where it still is. At that time there were but eight savings banks in the State. On its opening day it received \$2,020 from fifty depositors. Since its opening it has received about \$ 3%,-600:060 in deposits and paid \$40,000,000 in dividends. Its accounts have numbered nearly 70,000. It is now erecting a new building on its original site, with additions on tirand and Elizabeth streets.

Bitabeth streets.

William H. Kirk died at his home in Newark on Saturday night after a long illness. He was NI years old and was born in this citr. He went to Newark in his youth, and was apprenticed to a carpenter, and after studying architecture became a master builder and established the firm of Kirk & Kirkpatrick, which afterward became William H. Kirk & Co, when his son. Harmon Kirk, and Nelson Jacobia wore admitted. William H. Kirk was elected a Chosen Freeholder in 1871, and two years later became an Assemblyman and served two terms. A term as State senator followed, and he had served three terms in the Senate when he retired from active politics. He was a lie-publican, but in 1882 flow. Ludlow appointed him a lay Judge of the Court of Frees and Appeals. He was married twice, and his second wide and three children survive him.

Morton S. Wilkinson, United States Senator ond wife and three children survive him.

Morton S. Wilkinson, United States Senator for Minnesota from INGs to Iron, died of apoplexy at Wells, Minn, resterday. Senator Wilkinson was one of the leading politicians of Minnesota and was 70 years old. He was a Republican up to Iriz lew was born at Skansasteles. N. A. on Jan. 22, 18th, He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 18th and was for many years an adviser of Abraham Lincoln, When Mr. Wilkinson was defeated for a second term in the Fenate Mr. Lincoln said through the press that his defeat was a national calculation.

calamity.

Henry Newman, founder and superintendent of the Newman Rescue Mission in arrand street, Jersey City, died yesterday in the mission home. Newman was dispearabled. As be often said of himself, he was a drumbard until seven Fears ago, when he became converted at the McAuley Mission in this city. Short's affectward he went to Jersey thity and opened a mission in Indironal avenue, which had but a short life. The Newman Mission, which he subsequently opened, proved more successfully. Newman died of consumption, His funcial will take place from the mission on Wedneswill take place from the mission on Wednesday.

will take place from the mission on Wednesday.

Patrolman Henry J. Harges of the Leonard afreet station, who was detailed to patrol finds ann street at 40 of lock hast night, was taken sick shortly after to belock. He was able to walk to the Grand army Mission in the basement of the Pension building in Canal errort, near West Breadway where he became unconscious. An ambulance trost him to the Chamber Street Hospital, where he died at 10 050 accord, tharges was divers and had been a policemon since April, these the lived at 47 West Fenth street. He leaves a wide want four chistren.

Mary C. Beach, the wife of James C. Beach, Charman of the Township Committee, and a daughter of the late lies, Dr. Butler, an Indian missionary, died at her home in Beach street. Bloomfield N. J. yestorday She was a member of the Pirst Pressythetian Church, she was in her satty-lifth year.

Gen. Larios J. Stonbrand, who was chief of

tion i arios J. stonbrand, who was chief of the artillery in John A. Logan's corre and who served with Sherman on his march to the are, died auddenly resterday in Charleston.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRIPH. Michael C. Noine 60 years old of Ameterdam N. T. burst a blend reason in his head so harday by falling 6 an bry well, and died a few missies afferward. A widow and sweets children agreers him.